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Maine Farmer.

The American Southdown Breeders' Association offers at our State Fair a prize of the first four volumes of the "American Southdown Record" for the two best recorded lambs—a ram and a ewe—exhibited at the fair. Southdown breeders will take notice. There have been two memberships added from this State the past year, Bickford & Holt, Dixmont, and Charles French, Solon.

An American Tunis Sheep-Breeders' Association has been organized "out West," the object being, as announced, "to improve, promote and perpetuate the broad-tailed breed of Tunis sheep in America." If any one wants the broad-tailed sheep of course that is the kind of sheep they ought to have, but as for us we would rather have the avoirdupois of our sheep in loin and rump rather than make it up of tail.

The New England Fair opens at Worcester, Tuesday, Sept. 4, to continue four days. This date conflicts with our own State Fair. This should not be so. There are many breeders in this State who would like to show at Worcester, and would do so were it not for this conflict of dates. So, too, many of our progressive farmers have been in the way of attending the New England Fair, and are now prevented.

The Iowa State Fair has introduced a feature which may be of interest to other State exhibitions. Stalls are to be provided for the accommodation of exhibitors who wish to bring stock on to the ground for sale purposes only. A small stall is to be charged for the use of each stall. The plan is to make the session more of a sale fair than formerly has been the case, and thus make it a double purpose both to stock owners and to visitors who have an eye out for business.

On the matter of growing crimson clover in the West, the *Live Stock Indicator* has this to say: "We thoroughly believe that scarlet clover, for the latitude of New Jersey and Delaware, the sandy soils of Maryland and such Southern States as have a soil adapted to growing clover, is all that they claim for it—a crop that can be sown after the removal of early vegetables and corn and make a good growth in the fall, and can be used as a soiling crop or turned under as a fertilizer in the spring with very great profit. We believe it is worth while for the farmer in Southern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to experiment with it in a small way at first, but we have seen nothing as yet to satisfy us that it is of any value whatever in the Northwestern States, nor are we sure that it is in sections subject to drought in the Southwest. All attempts, both at experiment stations and on the farm, to make it a success in the Northwestern States, have failed."

The July balancing of the books of the United States Treasury show in our foreign trade the past year a large balance in our favor in place of a small balance against us in 1893. During the month of June, 1894, the total exports of merchandise from the United States were valued at \$57,471,945, as compared with \$65,446,569 during the corresponding month of 1893, while the imports during June, 1894, were valued at \$51,641,894, as compared with \$69,004,544 in June, 1893. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the total exports were valued at \$802,111,280, against \$847,063,004 during the twelve months of the previous fiscal year, while the imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were valued at \$654,835,875, against \$698,400,922 during the corresponding period of the previous year, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States during the fiscal year just closed of \$147,275,407, whereas during the previous fiscal year a balance of \$18,735,735 appeared against the United States.

LATE CUT HAY.
On account of the unfavorable weather the drying hay that has characterized the hayging this year, considerable grass on large farms has stood uncut later than the owners choose to have it. According to the later teaching, however, of some of our best practice, and confirmed by experiments conducted at the stations, there may be no loss after all from this enforced delay in completing the hay harvest. A few years ago there was much proffered exhortation over the importance of cutting grass early. People were led to believe the theory sound and "dried grass" became a popular term, especially with amateur farmers. Expert feeders, however, soon learned from their experience that there was not so much feeding value in this dried grass as from that cut later and which had fully perfected its growth. Prof. Sanborn, then of the New Hampshire agricultural college, instituted a series of feeding experiments which fully confirmed the experience of the farmers. The results of the New Hampshire work, and arranged experiments of their own, prove their fallacy; but unfortunately for their previous opinions, the re-

sults conformed with those which had been obtained by Prof. Sanborn. Prof. Balentine at the Maine College and Prof. Henry at the Wisconsin were among those whose feeding experiments confirmed the value of the later cut grass. In both cases the experiments were repeated for verification.

Another fact in this connection and which was brought out by these experiments, is that under common conditions there is a marked increase in the quantity of hay realized from the later cutting over that of the early cut. Thus there was found to be the double advantage from the later cutting of more hay and more feeding value, pound against pound.

In such a season as the present, with plenty of rain in all parts of the State, with the possible exception of a part of York county, the conditions have been especially favorable for a continued growth of the grass crop. This is plainly shown by the rapid growth of the second crop on all early cut fields. So, then, there has been a large increase in quantity this season on all fields of standing grass. This with the fact that its value is not impaired by the later standing, leaves the pleasurable assurance that after all there has been no loss to the owner from the enforced delay in the harvesting of this crop. There is little chance for doubt but on fields of a good stand of grass, with a thick, green bottom, there was more feeding value of fodder with that cut the past week than if it had been harvested the first of the month. This is a comforting assurance to the farmer whose hay has been vexatiously delayed by bad weather. At the same time it should not be used as a reason for uncaring for delay in pushing the work, for as a rule on large farms the work of haying is not closed up too early in the season.

MONEY IN FARMING.

There is no trouble in making farming pay for the labor bestowed upon it, together with a good per cent. on the value of the property concerned. We know this from our own operations, and we also see it illustrated by any number of farmers round about us. The idea that there is no money in farming is all nonsense. Go through any community of farmers and it will be found they are generally getting on well in the world. Anything different from this is the exception to the rule. At the same time they have but a small capital invested, yet they spend money freely, have more of the comforts, luxuries and pleasures of life than any other class of laboring people, and in addition, as a rule, lay by something each year out of the profits of their business. We live among this class of people and know whereof we write. Besides, there is plenty of proof of the statement to be found if one will stop to candidly look over the premises. The condition of farm life, referred to, is proof of the correctness of the claim. Farming pays generously for the labor and capital invested.

If large fortunes are not heaped up in farming it is because only limited capital is involved, and a small amount of labor employed. Colossal fortunes only come of great operations. The farmer, then, who does not succeed in becoming a millionaire, cannot do right, claim that it is because farming does not pay as well as other lines of business.

OLD FIELDS WITH A LIGHT CROP.

Fields that have been a long time mowed as a rule yield but a light crop of hay. There are too many such acres on nearly all our Maine farms. They drag the crop down to a low average. In view of these facts it is not a good time, while the matter is fresh in mind, to consider whether a change in the management of the grass fields cannot be made that will prove advantageous to the owners? Certain it is there is neither profit or prosperity from an old run down field of grass yielding but a half ton to the acre.

These old fields should be plowed up. Under the plow, in place of the half ton of inferior hay, each acre may as well produce, planted in corn or sown to oats and peas or Hungarian, four to six times the fodder that has just been harvested from them. True this means more plowing and more work, but it is work that will pay, and will thus be an improvement over the past neglect. This letting land alone to produce only what Nature sees fit to deal out, is an easy way to get along, but it is not enterprise.

Then, as soon as the hay and grain are safe in barn, take hold of this old field problem. Plow them up and with them take other fields before they have reached this run down, profitless condition, and prepare for crops another year that will amount to something. This more frequent rotation and less of the unproductive acres will soon make a marked increase of the stock fodder on the farm.

Agricultural Editor Farmer: Will you kindly explain to me the difference between rust and blight as applied to growing potatoes. Yours Truly,
Houlton. E. L. CLEVELAND, JR.
P. S. I have a very fine piece of potatoes—20 acres—planted May 1st to 3d, and I wish to guard against early blight by using Bordeaux mixture.

Farmers have been in the way of designating that destructive agent that

sometimes under certain conditions of the weather or the season sweeps over the fields of potatoes with killing effect, as rust. Some years this appears early in the season while at other times its effects have only appeared after the crop is substantially made and just as the tops are ripening with age. Scientists have determined that these are two distinctive kinds of fungus growth, and each bearing a different scientific name. By a kind of common consent for a common name of the first rust they have applied the term blight. This last name, however, is frequently applied in common usage to both species of fungus so that the distinction between rust and blight is not at the present time very positively drawn. Perhaps it is enough to say that that destructive agent that kills off the vines of potatoes and commonly called "rust" is now sometimes termed "blight."

AUGUST CROP BULLETIN.

In a few days Secretary McKenney of the Board of Agriculture will issue the Bulletin for August; and it will be a most valuable one. Answers have been elicited to the following questions:

1. Are potato beetles more troublesome than usual?
2. What have you observed of the benefits of spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture this season?
3. Are there indications of rust, and if so on what varieties has it been noticed?
4. What are fruit indications as compared with last month?
5. What proportion of the hay crop has been harvested?
6. Is poultry raising increasing in your vicinity?
7. If you are engaged in the business, please state your methods of feeding and marketing, the breed kept, with cost of keeping, average production of eggs, and net profits?
8. Give your experience with soiling crops, stating varieties grown and value of each.

The Secretary says: "Replies to question one indicate that the potato beetles are more troublesome than usual, particularly in the northern and central portions of the State; and the frequent rains in these sections have made the application of poisons extremely difficult. And there seems also to be a supposition in the minds of some that the Paris green has not been of the usual strength. However that may be, it will certainly be wisdom in the future to purchase only the best, and that only of reliable firms, even if the cost is slightly increased."

"The potato crop is reported as looking finely, with no indications of rust except on some few early varieties. But few have used any preventive measures for rust, and we shall look for a full report from them later in the season."

"The fruit indications are about 10 per cent. less than last month, the apples dropping very badly; but we still hope for quite an abundant fruit crop, taking the State through, as the trees blossomed so very full that there is still quite an amount left on them. The hay crop is nearly all harvested at this date (July 24th) and we are glad to note an abundant crop. No pains were taken to get an accurate rating, as compared with former years, as it is too early in the season. We hope for this later."

"Poultry growing remains about the same as in former years. The prevailing low prices for eggs have served to lessen the production. From the statements, as averaged, we obtain \$1.35 as the net income per hen; the cost of keeping does not appear fully enough to be able to reckon averages. It is noted there is no effort to grow any turkeys, geese or ducks, but that poultry growers confine their attention almost entirely to hens. For soiling crops, corn is its different varieties takes the lead, followed by oats and peas, clover, Hungarian, barley and winter rye."

Secretary McKenney will append to the bulletin such features of the statistical report of the national department of agriculture for July 10th as relate particularly to Maine.

These are the averages of the condition of crops: Corn, 95; winter wheat, 84; spring wheat, 68; all wheat, 79; oats, 78; winter rye, 94; spring rye, 82; all rye, 87; barley, 77; rice, 91; potatoes, 92; tobacco, 81; cotton, 90.

The preliminary acreage of corn shows 106 per cent. as compared with 1893, 78, 000,000 acres against 72,000,000 last year. The averages of the principal States are: Ohio, 101; Michigan, 102; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 104; Wisconsin, 102; Minnesota, 116; Iowa, 108; Missouri, 100; Kansas, 110; Nebraska, 118; Tennessee, 104; Texas, 103; Kentucky, 102. The average condition of corn is 95 against 93 last July. The averages in the principal States are: Ohio, 92; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 99; Iowa, 100; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 96; Nebraska, 96; Texas, 94; Kentucky, 90; Tennessee, 89; Michigan, 93. The condition of winter wheat is 84 against 83 in June, and 78 in July, 1893. The percentages of the principal States are: New York, 97; Pennsylvania, 98; Kentucky, 88; Ohio, 96; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 93; Illinois, 94; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 95; California, 51; Oregon, 97; Washington, 91. The condition of spring

wheat is 68 against 88 in June, and 74 in July, 1893. State averages are: Minnesota, 74; Wisconsin, 95; Iowa, 78; Kansas, 69; Nebraska, 40; South Dakota, 44; North Dakota, 68; Washington, 83; Oregon, 98.

The returns place the condition of oats at 78, as against 87 last month. The condition July 1, 1893, was 89.

The condition of winter rye July 1, was 94; of spring rye, 82, and all rye, 87. July 1, 1893, the conditions were: Winter rye, 84; spring, 89; and all rye, 83. Condition has fallen six points since June 1.

The average condition of barley has declined about six points since last report, standing at 77. Last year, at the same date, the condition was 80.

The acreage under potatoes is 105 per cent. of that of last year. The low price of cereals partly accounts for this increase. The condition for the whole country stands at 92, against 95 and 90 in 1893 and 1892, respectively. This is nearly two points below the average condition for July during the last 10 years, the chief causes of the deterioration being drought and the prevalence of the Colorado potato beetle. In the States of largest production, however, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, the condition ranges near or above the average, standing at 94, 95, 98 and 97 respectively.

The average condition of apples for the country is 48 per cent., denoting a meagre crop. In New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, the mountain and Pacific States, the conditions still generally point to a crop ranging from fair to good. A few states follow these with the possibility of half a crop. The remainder have such low percentages as to leave no doubt of the failure of the crop within their respective boundaries.

It will be seen that the acreage of corn and potatoes is above the average, and that the condition of the corn crop is above the average also, while the condition of potatoes, for reasons specified, is below the average. Winter wheat is above the rating for 1893, while oats are far below, and with present indications may be high all through the season.

"The average condition of apples for the country is surprisingly low, and should stimulate our Maine fruit growers to renewed efforts to save all their fruit possible and to endeavor to place it upon the market in first class condition."

THE COURSE IN LIBRARY ECONOMY.

In 1880 there were 3,917 public libraries in the country; in 1888 there were 5,568. This growth has caused a great increase in the number of professional librarians and has also done much to elevate the standard of preparation required by them. The first systematic course of instruction in library management was offered in 1887. Several courses have been established since, but, with the exception of a brief summer course, that announced in the last catalogue of the Maine State College is the only one offered in New England.

The profession of the librarian appeals to many tastes. It is especially attractive to women. Mr. Melvil Dewey says: "In few lines of work have women so nearly an equal chance with men. There is almost nothing in the higher branches which she cannot do quite as well as a man of equal brain and experience; and in much of library work woman's quick mind and deft fingers do many things with a neatness and despatch seldom equaled by her brothers. While the hours of actual service seem longer and the vacation shorter, I believe every teacher who has also tried library work, agrees that it avoids much of the nervous strain and the wear and tear of the classroom and of the direct responsibility for pupils, and that physically the library is much less exacting than the shorter hours of the school. In fact there is hardly any occupation that is so free from annoying surroundings, or that has so much in the character of the work and of the people which is grateful to a refined and educated woman."

The course of Library Economy is in the immediate charge of the Librarian, Harriet Converse Fernald, M. S., a graduate of the first class in the New York Library School. She has worked as cataloguer and classifier in the Sausage (Massachusetts) Public Library; in Bowdoin College Library; in the Library of the Union for Christian Work, Brooklyn, New York; in the Maine State College Library; and in the Pennsylvania State College Library. Miss Fernald enjoys the distinction of being the only woman member of a college faculty in the State.

The full course in the Library Course will be: Abram Wingardner Harris, Ph. D., President; Harriet Converse Fernald, M. S., Librarian and Instructor in Library Economy; Allen Ellington Rogers, M. A., English Literature; Horace Melvin Estabrook, M. S., M. A., Modern Languages.

It is expected that lectures will be given by librarians and others on various phases of library work, and by members of the faculty on the bibliographies of their special subjects.

The library contains 9,000 volumes, is well selected, and is constantly receiving additions. It is furnished with the most

approved apparatus and fittings. It is thoroughly indexed, and is arranged according to the Decimal Classification of Melvil Dewey.

The college classes, collections and laboratories are open to the students pursuing this course.

In preparation for this work the student should have high school training or its equivalent. Students coming from approved schools will be admitted on certificate, others will be examined in literature, history and general information. The course is expected to occupy the time of the student for one year. The work will consist of lectures and instruction in library handwriting, accession and order department routine, cataloguing, classification, loan systems, binding, shelf arrangement, shelf listing, reference work and bibliography, literature and the history of books and printing. The lectures will be supplemented by practice.

No charge is made for tuition. Each student pays for materials used, and an incidental charge to cover care of buildings, heat, etc. Orono is a place of very moderate cost and it is believed that a student can pursue a course here for a smaller expenditure than at any other college in New England. Probably \$175 or \$200 would cover the necessary expenses for a year.

The next term will begin Wednesday, September 5, 1894, and close December 20; the second term will begin February 6, 1895, and close June 19. Examinations will be held on the day preceding the opening of the term.

Persons interested are requested to correspond with the Librarian,

HARRIET CONVERSE FERNALD.

For information in regard to other courses, or general information about the college, address

A. W. HARRIS,

President Me. State College, Orono.

THE JERSEY IN NORTH AMERICA.

(Prize essay by John Duncan, Louisville, Ky.)

When Jersey cattle first began to appear to any marked extent on the farms of the United States they were on sufferance, and it was customary for a farmer who bought one to say by way of apology that he took the weak step out of regard to the feelings of his wife. Better peace-offering to the Goddess of Liberty never was made. So strong at the outset was the prejudice among country people against the Jersey that, some time after she was an acknowledged feature of rare beauty on the suburban lawns of the rich of our large cities, many farmers would not acknowledge that she had even this practically unimportant merit; and as for utility, that was regarded as wholly out of the question. Now almost every well organized farm on which the head of affairs and his family rise above common drudges, has on it some Jersey blood—the pure article with increasing frequency, and with good grades in plenty. The truth is that the Jersey is now in nearly all parts of North America the sign and accompaniment of improved living; this in turn in a general way giving rise to better thinking and more progress and prosperity.

It is not a word too much to say of the Jersey that the era of good butter-making on this side of the sea began with the establishment of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Previously to that, which was done in the year 1868, much good service was rendered, but there was no organization and no reliable security against, or authoritative means of penalizing, fraud. To-day, through the intelligent work of that club and its system of registration, the absolute purity of the Jersey is better guarded than that of any other breed of live stock whatever; and the great little cow has been lifted from a position in which she was the butt of the coarse stock-yard and showing wits and bullies into the place of first honors among her kind, she being of the only breed of cattle that in recent years has uniformly earned enough to pay for its keep. It is to be noted here, as an important economic truth to be remembered, that at no time in these years of general loss and depression in the cattle industry has the Jersey, under anything like fair care, failed to pay a good interest on a generous, not infrequently even on a fancy, investment.

It is still fresh in the recollection how many urged that the introduction and spread of the Jersey would, beyond what was possible to other breeds, spoil all the good beef and do great injury to the country at large. That was a mistake, for at the present time the beef is as good as ever it was, and the butter all over North America is incomparably better. And the end for good on account of the Jersey is not yet, and will not be until bad butter is everywhere a disgrace to the maker and the good, pure article, sweet as a nut and colored by Nature as only Jersey butter gets colored, is on every table. In the train of the Jersey on this continent have come many industries, giving honorable and profitable employment to large numbers of men and women; and among the other good results accomplished through the agency of this great little cow is the raising of the standard of labor on every farm on which she has established her-

self. She is the product of intelligence and kindly care, and when these are given her she will pay handsomely for them, rapidly retrograding and answering to all the ugly things said of her in ignorance or narrowness whenever and wherever these are denied. That in the main the Jersey is perfectly suited to her adopted home in the New World is completely evidenced in many ways—in her extensive distribution in this country where all costs are counted (and the battle between her friends and her enemies commenced early and has gone on without pause to the present time), in the wonderful results to her credit under actual tests the most severe and exacting—so that there are many competent authorities who take the position that the Jersey with us is better and more yielding more than the Jersey on her native island, and that, therefore, it is folly and without a rational objective point to continue to import. Be this as it may, the Jersey is now one of the fixed institutions of North America, beautiful to look upon, lending her powers in the most beneficial way to the man of large as well as to the man of small means—a perfect machine of the highest utility in a well-defined sphere. The wonderful capability which the Jersey shows of adapting herself to the widest sort of climatic and other conditions are really to be inferred from her surprising productive powers; for in both cases what is wanted to produce these results is not mere strength, but a high order of vitality; and this she has, and this it is that is enabling her to go and establish herself wherever there is civilization.

GRANGE INFLUENCE.
Brother Farmers: You find yourselves as a class stronger than formerly by reason of working more unitedly, more intelligently and in a more businesslike manner. You have learned to make your homes brighter and pleasanter, to give wife and children more social and educational advantages. You have come to respect yourselves and your calling more, and therefore become more respectable in the eyes of others. These improved conditions have come to you largely through the influence of the farmers' grand organization called the Patrons of Husbandry, which now has more or less power in every section of the nation and in our legislative halls.

Our organization is worthy of the support of every farmer and his family. Do you see wrongs to be righted, errors public or personal to be corrected? Do you desire a better state of society, better educational advantages, a higher manhood and womanhood, purer politics and a nobler religion, neither partisan nor sectarian? Then there is no better thing yet suggested for you to do than to unite with your neighbors and organize a Grange and work for these things, if, possibly, a more hearty support. Working singly and alone, we are weak like a single stick from a bundle which tightly bound together could not be broken.

Our organization is like a large bundle and very strong, but if we embraced all who are interested in agriculture we should be irresistible in our campaign for the highest and best that is possible for mankind to attain. E. O. LEE, Lecturer, Vermont State Grange.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

EDUCATION DISTRACTING AGRICULTURE.

BY F. LIVEREY.

Some twenty years ago I observed that our vaunted, highly-prized system of education had a tendency to detract the masses from manual pursuits and fit them chiefly for those of a sedentary and superficial character. I therefore then predicted through numerous papers that social troubles would certainly be our portion for the future if this so-called education was continued. Since that time Richard Grant White, in 1880 in the December number of the *North American Review*, took the same view as I had already taken and made similar predictions.

The first substantial recognition of these predictions, so far as I saw, was made in San Francisco during the reign of terror of the hoodlums. The citizens of that city after exhaustive consideration, decided that the schools had created the hoodlum element in educating the boys away from inclination and ability to perform manual labor and that the overstocked clerical pursuits, in turn, produced the hoodlum.

No matter to which point we at present turn, we can see the same general results as the citizens of San Francisco acknowledged. All of the so-called industrial armies that have been passing and repassing through our State from the West and North, are educated men in the ordinary sense. A farmer called to employ him; the farmer declining he said, "Please, then, do not insult us as we pass along the highway, a tramp is not a man that will take work at its first offering." This man was from a machine shop. Farmers cannot be expected to employ men at full wages who know

nothing or little about the work of a farm. Neither are they tempted to take into their families amid their wives and children, men of whom they have not the remotest idea. If these same men or those of them who were born on farms, had not served their proper apprenticeship to the farm, they could no doubt secure work to any amount in their own home counties. In fact, if they were really seriously inclined towards farming they would do as the German colonists who came to our State from the West, settle down on a cheap piece of land and get "milk and honey" out of it.

Our State presents two strong contrasts—lazy men tramping about starving, while German colonists, equally poor at first, are settling down here and prospering—all alike from the wild and untrammelled West. Another contrast is that of American farmers going behind, with farms heavily mortgaged, while German farmers, who started poorer than they years ago, are highly successful. The cause of all this simply is that the Germans keep themselves educated and habituated to agricultural pursuits, while the Americans allow the glittering falsities of a so-called education to seduce them. Of course there are Americans prospering in some instances, but wherever we see them they partake of the German characteristics. Let us see how it is, taking samples from life.

Down the road lives a large farmer. Two of his sons became of age; one was a teacher, another a clerk. One daughter, also of age, was little more than a piano player at home. This man is continually talking about scarcity of help and hard times, and charges politics and taxes with them. His mortgage is eating him up. He has almost a standing advertisement in the papers for farm help and brings from the city a new cook for his kitchen about every month. He says people now-a-days won't work, in one breath, and in the next, "Well, if I can live to get my children educated I'll be satisfied." He and his wife were raised to hard work on farms, and his children were hearty and there was no reason why they should not have followed the footsteps of their parents.

On the next farm were two grown sons. One, well enough, stuck to farming; the other became a clerk and "masher." Of two daughters one, well enough, married a farmer, and the other became a teacher, after first losing her beauty and nearly dying from brain fever, as the result of taxing immature brains with Normal school processes. This family also have a great difficulty in securing help. This man's mortgage is eating him up also, although he started clear of debt with his wife's money.

On the next farm lives a German, and thereby hangs a tale. He came here with nothing and worked for fifty cents a day at first. His farm is paid for. He has two daughters; one married a well-to-do farmer and another a thrifty mechanic. His son stays right at home working on the farm. At a time when the other farmers were censuring political parties, the government, free trade and protection for hard times, and proposing plans for governmental aid to farmers, (on a par with the aid Coxie wanted), I asked him in what way he wanted the U. S. Treasury opened up for himself, he replied, "This country I came to and I am well satisfied with. I find plenty of work and plenty of money for my work, so I want nothing better, the government suits me very well indeed just as it is." I also asked two other Germans and they said the same, with the addition that Americans are "vools" for sending their children to school after they are fourteen and bringing them up too lazy to work.

These examples could be multiplied. If there is no farming going on in the West (judging from some reports), there is certainly a little going on here, and it is certain that with cheap lands, access to markets, and ordinary industry and economy, the people of Maryland, at least, cannot join the cry that farming is a failure, except in those instances where the distractions of education have made it so.

"Agriculture," as Washington said, "is the most noble, the most useful, and the most healthful employment of man," and, in view of the strikes and dissensions which other occupations are at present producing, it might be also said to be the most peaceful. While we see factory hands and general workers everywhere fomenting troubles, we see almost none whatever arising from farm hands, although their work is sometimes onerous, and their wages are not of the highest. Fewer strikes have occurred in the South than elsewhere, and such

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

FARMERS' PARADISE.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH

—It is both remarkable and gratifying that of the three thousand population in Bethlehem, all are professed Christians, and of the four thousand population of Nazareth, all but a few are.

—Miss Dawson has been chosen by the Methodists of Hastings, England, as a delegate to the Wesleyan conference. It is thought she will not be allowed to take her seat, on the ground that she is a woman, St. Paul having said that women should be silent in the churches.

—Miss Agnes Irwin, of Philadelphia, is the newly-appointed dean of Radcliffe college, and she will enter upon the duties of her position in the autumn. Miss Irwin has a brilliant record as a teacher, and possesses those social and executive qualities which augur well for her success in her new position. She will spend the summer in rest and recreation abroad.

—There are about 1,191 religious papers in the United States. Of these the Baptists have 181; Methodists, 173; Roman Catholics, 134; Protestant Episcopalians, 76; Presbyterians, 73; evangelical denominations, 71; Lutherans, 59; Congregationalists, 58; undenominational, 216, while the balance is distributed among about a dozen other denominations.

—The American Baptist Home Missionary society reports as total receipts for the year \$405,213; from contributions and trust funds, \$300,000; legacies, \$46,559. The total expenditures for the year were \$324,156; for missionaries' salaries, \$229,198; for teachers, \$93,934. The receipts for general missionary and educational purposes have averaged for eleven years \$230,399; the receipts for last year were nearly \$50,000 above the average.

—According to the British and Foreign Bible society, there is little chance for circulation of the Bible in Japan. The society says of Japan: "The progress of Christianity seems to pause before the absorption of the people in their new political passions." Some visitors to Japan say that the trouble is that the Japanese, eager to receive everything of western civilization, have welcomed the missionaries of all sects of Christianity, and now are greatly puzzled over the rival claims of different denominations.

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Railroad Built Entirely of Iron.

A railroad which the Germans have built in Asia Minor, extending from Ismid on the coast about 300 miles to Constantinople, east by south 300 miles to Angora, has as little wood in it, perhaps, as any in the world. Not only the rails and bridges, but the telegraph poles, are of iron. The work is done by the German engineering works, and chiefly by Krupp. There are no less than 1,300 bridges on the line, one measuring 500 feet, one 630 feet and three 327 feet. The longest trestle, the longest measuring 149 feet. This is the only railroad which penetrates into the interior of Asiatic Turkey, the Smyrna line being all near the coast. An extension from Angora would bring the road to the Euphrates near the Armenian border.—**Railroad Gazette.**

A Logical Conclusion.
Two of those women who believe that women should have the same privileges as men everywhere were talking over the matter in a car yesterday. Pretty soon an elderly man who had been amused and exasperated by their "advanced" ideas turned to the nearest one and said:

"You believe that women should be about the same as a man in nearly everything, don't you?"
 "Yes."
 "That they should dress pretty much the same?"
 "Yes."
 "And, perhaps, carry canes?"
 "If they care to."

Then the elderly man leaned over and in the most kindly manner said:
"Have a cigar."—Philadelphia Call.

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 "You seem to be fond of Torkins."
 "Yes. We always go to the races to-
 gether."
 "I've no doubt that he's a nice fellow."

"That's why I like him. When he gives me a tip on a horse he gets excited and the race is over before he can get half way through."—N.Y. Recorder.

—“You don’t mean to say the cashier has gone?” “Yes,” replied the bank official. “Dear me! He had such a pleasing appearance.” “Yes, and such a displeasing disappearance.”—Washington Star.

—“What is the imperative of the verb to go?” asked Whackem, of Johnny Fizzletop. “I don’t know.” “Go,” shouted Whackem. “Thank you, sir,” replied Johnny. And he was two

—Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson has received the degree of doctor of science from the university of Pennsylvania. It was conferred at the same time upon Prof. John Fiske, William T. Harris and Gov. Pattison.

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SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Missouri is said to have 833,433 persons of school age, of whom 81,819 are native born and 18,101 of foreign birth.

—Five thousand dollars has been willed to Harvard University by Mrs. Harriet Hayes to found a scholarship for colored students.

—It is both remarkable and gratifying that of the three thousand population in Bethlehem, all are professed Christians, and of the four thousand population of Nazareth, all but a few are Christians.

—Commander Booth of the Salvation army was presented, while in Cincinnati, with a Russia-bound copy of Strong's concordance as a souvenir of his visit to the Methodist preachers' meeting in that city.

—Miss Dawson has been chosen by the Methodists of Hastings, England, to represent the Wesleyan conference. It is thought she will not be allowed to take her seat, on the ground that she is a woman, St. Paul having said that women should be silent in the churches.

—Miss Agnes Irwin, of Philadelphia, is the newly-appointed dean of Radcliffe college, and she will enter upon the duties of that position in the autumn. Miss Irwin has a brilliant record as a teacher, and possesses those social and executive qualities which augur well for her success in her new position. She will spend the summer in rest and recreation abroad.

—There are about 1,191 religious papers in the United States. Of these the Baptists have 81; Methodists, 173; Roman Catholics, 134; Protestant Episcopalians, 76; Presbyterians, 41; evangelical denominations, 71; Lutherans, 59; Congregationalists, 38; undenominational, 216, while the balance is distributed among about a dozen other denominations.

tion, are worth from \$300 to \$1,500 per acre. For farming purposes they will pay annually from \$100 per acre and upwards; in gardens from \$600 to \$1,200

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"You seem to be fond of Torkine."

"Yes. We always go to the races together."

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"That's why I like him. When he gives me a tip on a horse he gets excited and the race is over before he can get half way through."—N.Y. Recorder.

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1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
Badger & Manley,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894.

TERMS.
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.00 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
Mr. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Androscoggin and Oxford counties.
Mr. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
subscribers in Washington county.
Mr. T. J. CARR is now calling upon our
subscribers in York county.

The Umbrella trust, organized in New York in 1892, with an authorized capital of \$8,000,000, has passed into the hands of a receiver, with debts placed at \$1,300,000, and assets estimated at one-half that figure. We don't see how an umbrella trust could be formed. We never could trust any one with our's.

The electric storms of Wednesday night created great havoc by their fury in some portions of Maine, notably in Somerset county. The rain and hail fell in torrents, the wind blew with great force, while the lightning was intensely vivid, and in some cases destructive to property.

"I wish I had 20,000 tons of ice," said a well known man this week, "I could make a good thing out of it." There is a good demand for ice, and a large amount is being sent out of the State. The indications are that all the houses will be thoroughly emptied this year, something that has not happened for a long time. Ice is worth about a dollar a ton to-day.

There will be a set of exhibits at the Eastern Maine State Fair, which will be held in Bangor, Aug. 28, 29, 30 and 31, that will be of great interest. They will be found in the new City Hall, and will consist of the educational exhibits of the Maine State College, and of the Bangor public schools. Both the college and Miss Snow, the superintendent of schools, have assured the management of the fair that the exhibits will be displayed.

A. E. Faught, Esq., the chief statistical reporter for Kennebec county, has appointed Mr. W. T. Searies of Chelsea assistant correspondent to fill a vacancy. Mr. Faught has served under the past four administrations and to the entire satisfaction of all. No man is probably so well posted in farm statistics in Maine as he. The present board consists of A. E. Faught of Sidney, chief; Hon. Samuel Smith of Litchfield, Or. Crosby of Albion, and W. T. Searies of Chelsea, assistants.

A statistician, Dr. Farr, we believe it has, has stated that if one could watch the march of 1,000,000 people through life, the following would be observable: Nearly 150,000 would die the first year, 55,000 the second year, 28,000 the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirtieth. At the end of forty-five years 500,000 have died. At the end of sixty years 370,000 would be still living; at the end of eighty years, 97,000; at eighty-five, 31,000; and at ninety-five years there would be 223; at the end of 100 years there would be only one survivor.

While Horace Clinger was cutting wheat near Manchester, Ky., last week, he stirred up a large black snake, which became so enraged at being disturbed that it coiled itself about him. His fellow-workmen soon arrived, and after much effort succeeded in dispatching the reptile, but it was not long before the snake had him down, and was slowly but surely crushing him to death. Clinger's hair, which was of a jet black color previous to the occurrence, turned to a silvery white within a short time after. The serpent measured over eight feet, being one of the largest specimens seen in that vicinity.

The vigorously written communication in our columns, on the subject of "Education Distracting Agriculture," will be read and pondered carefully by our thoughtful readers, who will ask, is the writer far from the truth? How many parents have heard make the remark, "We shall try to give our children an education; that is all we can do." But what kind of an education? Will it be an education that will educate away from honest labor, so that the boy and girl may live by their wits, merely absorbers and not producers? The training the world wants is and is crying for is one that will train both the hand and the brain; one that will teach the dignity of manual labor. Too many of our girls and boys are going right straight to destruction in pursuance of a wrong idea in regard to this matter.

The startling information comes to us from Hyattsville, Md., where these sons of rest are sojourning, that nothing remains in the commissary of the Commonwealth (Coxey's) army but a few pickles, and the men have had nothing to eat for two days but blueberries. They are suffering greatly, and another day or two without substantial food, will force them to beg or steal or fight for subsistence. And has it come to this? We thought sooner or later they would get into a pickle, but that they should come to the eating of blueberries! Now, from time immemorial, in fact, ever since Christopher Columbus or some other gentleman discovered the blueberry plains of Brunswick, or the delicious clusters on the heights of Rome (Kennebec county), this berry has been deemed good enough for the table of the opulent and the palate of the epicure. But it is not fitted for the members of the army of the Commonwealth! It falls upon the taste. What if the dire alternative should be presented to them to labor or to starve! We tremble for the result!

SEARCHING AFTER GOD.

Using the text, "In the beginning—God," the *New York Herald* calls attention to man's universal desire to grasp the realities that can only be revealed in the light of eternity. It is very comforting, from a spiritual point of view, to feel sure that behind the tangle of life is One who sees it all as our blind eyes cannot, and who has so arranged matters that even tangles subserve a noble purpose.

Tears and struggles that are the result of accident are bitter tears and terrible struggles, but the struggles which are a preliminary to high achievement and the tears which enable the sun to paint a rainbow on our sky are ennobling.

A man may weep and still be glad if God's providence is guiding his destiny, and a man may laugh and still be wretched if his only religion is a defiance of fate.

If it is a convenience and a comfort to believe, may we also declare that our faith is based on invincible reasoning? Can we logically find our way from the plan which is everywhere manifest to the throne on which sits the Planner? Let us ask science to come to our aid. Some years ago De Perthes, while exploring the excavations made by his workmen, came across a few pieces of flint that had assumed the shape of arrow heads. After careful search he found more flint of the same kind. His method of reasoning was very simple. He said: "These are true arrow heads. It is impossible to be mistaken. They did not come to this particular spot by accident, nor did they take that special shape by chance. It is perfectly safe to assert that they were at some time in the past hammered into arrow heads by a man who went to work with that purpose in view." De Perthes would have risked his reputation on the truth of that statement, and the whole scientific world would have declared that he was justified in doing so.

The process of reasoning was entirely sound. The explorer was no more certain than the sun rose that morning than that flint cannot repeatedly take the exact shape of an arrow head unless there is a man behind the flint with a hammer in his hand and a distinct purpose in his mind.

May we not be permitted to use the same kind of logic in theology, and need we be timid in declaring that this vast machinery and engineering of earth and heaven must be the product of infinite power in which infinite wisdom lies hidden? Shall we hesitate to use the word "must" in its most imperative sense?

It is true that we cannot know all about God, but it is not also true that we can know something about Him? We are told of the Phrygian Tantalus that he stood waist deep in water, always trying to reach the fruit that was beyond his grasp; and every failure added to his remorse, his mortification and his unhappiness. Reverse the picture, and you see what the Christian is doing. He is forever reaching up for the secret of God, but never quite grasps it. And yet the constant effort enlarges his soul and gives a sublime dignity to his faith in both the present and the future.

The bird that wings its way over New York seeking, by a divine instinct, the sunny South when the coming frosts drive him from the northern zone, may have a very poor conception of what is meant by this aggregated population, and may be capable of knowing very little concerning the intricacies of our government, but if that bird were endowed with self-consciousness and imagination a single glimpse would suffice to convince it that the city exists and that something beyond its life is being done by the people who live in it.

We cannot measure God, neither can we understand Him. He is hidden from us by the blinding mists of time and the equally blinding light of eternity. And yet there have been moments in your life when through the mists the finger tips of an outstretched hand have pressed your forehead, and you have been forced to believe that behind the finger tips was an arm, and behind the arm a form, and within the form a heart of love. The man who has never had that experience and never reasoned in this way must be a strange sort of creature. We have repeated to ourselves the words, "Mine heart suspects more than mine eye can see," and felt secure in our faith.

Your search for God is like the ascent of Mont Blanc. Your weary feet plod along the narrow path and you vainly hope to greet the rising sun from the ice field that is above the clouds. The shadows of evening fall, darkness settles on the earth, and with your utmost effort you have only reached the little hut at the Grand Mule. As you stand in the doorway and see the last vestige of light reflected on the mirror of ice up yonder, are you disappointed because you have not accomplished all you hoped for? Can you say you know nothing of Mont Blanc? The struggle has given you an additional self respect and filled you with a larger admiration of that royal peak.

In like manner the mysteries of God stretch far away to the stars. You would know much and find that you can know but little. You climb, the unseen hand in the mists guiding your faltering footsteps, and when the shadows deepen and your life has come to its close you humbly declare that the secret is beyond your reach. But you believe, for you have felt the finger tips of His hand, and the effort to know Him has made you know yourself.

There is time enough in which to continue the search, for beyond the grave your opportunities will be greater and your faith will change to sight. After the night cometh the morning, and then we shall know more.

It is reported that a powerful organization of prominent capitalists has been found at Chicago, to manufacture cars in opposition to Pullman.

Twenty-eight miles of the Wisconsin and Quebec Railroad are ready to receive the ties.

THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

While the news has not been definitely confirmed that Japan has actually been declared between China and Japan, fighting has been going on nevertheless.

The Chinese transports sunk off the Korean coast by Japanese guns belonged to a fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku, July 20, with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived first at the Korean coast were a few hundred soldiers, but most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms or merely bows and arrows.

The attack upon the steamers by the Japanese last Wednesday, is described briefly in a dispatch received Thursday evening, from Nagasaki. The firing was begun by a Japanese battery on shore while the Chinese officers were trying to disembark their men from the first steamer. The Japanese cruisers then steamed up and opened fire on all the transports which were lying to, waiting to discharge their men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which the two transports suffered severely.

The army and navy reserves are summoned into service, and the Chinese residents of Japan are fleeing in large numbers. Reliable news has reached Tokyo that the main body of Chinese troops crossed the northwestern frontier July 25. In official circles everybody is convinced that China's recent negotiations were a mere subterfuge to gain time and concentrate forces. The transports, Mee Foo and Toonan, which the Chinese feared had been captured, have arrived at Chee Foo.

Sixty torpedoes were sent up the Kian-Gy channel of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

The forty-one survivors of the Kow Shung disaster, who were picked up and landed at Chee-Foo by the French gunboat Lion, tell a story differing in a few details from the previous accounts of the Kow Shung's end. When the Japanese began the attack, they say the Kow Shung bore away for safety. The Japanese warship drove her into a bay so shallow that the Chinese captain hoped to rather than run the risk of running aground. Several Japanese officers then came aboard to say that they had orders to sink the ship, and to offer to take off the Chinese officers and crew. The Chinese captain declined the offer. The Japanese repeated it, but the captain persisted in his refusal even to consider it. The Japanese then left the ship, which went down a few minutes after, being struck with a torpedo.

Another battle between the Chinese and Japanese fleets was fought, July 30. After a fierce fight the Chinese iron-clad came aboard to say that they had orders to sink the ship, and to offer to take off the Chinese officers and crew. The Chinese captain declined the offer. The Japanese repeated it, but the captain persisted in his refusal even to consider it. The Japanese then left the ship, which went down a few minutes after, being struck with a torpedo.

It is said that the two Chinese cruisers which were captured by Japanese were the Chih Yuen and Ching Yuen. It is also reported that another cruiser, the Foo Tching, was also destroyed.

In the naval battle reported, Tuesday, the Chinese vessel carried about 1000 men, most of whom were drowned. Among the killed were two German officers attached to the Chen Yuen. Chen Yuen was a battleship of 7400 tons displacement, carrying 14½ inches main armament at the waterline. Her battery included four 12-inch guns, protected by armored breastworks, and two smaller Krupps, 11 Hotchkiss cannon, two 6½-inch and a 6-inch Krupp in her main battery, and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. She also had a tube for Whitehead torpedoes. The Chen Yuen, built for China at the Settin works, was a sister ship of the Ting Yuen, and the most powerful warship in the Chinese navy with the exception of the Ting Yuen.

In view of this contest between China and Japan a comparison of the military and naval strength of the two countries is interesting. China has a nominal available army of 1,200,000 men, but of this number probably not more than a third could be brought into the field and only a small portion of these would have any knowledge of modern methods of war. Chinese troops are but indifferent armed, a large number with obsolete types of firearms. In his work on the armies of Europe and Asia, Gen. Upton states that the fire arms consist of muzzle loading muskets and matchlocks of Russian manufacture, and that bows and arrows, spears and swords are the weapons of a large part of the army, but improvements have since undoubtedly been made. China is weak also in artillery. The army officers are corrupt and the army is held in disrepute.

Japan, on the other hand, can put 80,000 trained soldiers into the field. In 1867 modern methods were introduced into the empire, and the army reorganized by a commission of French officers sent out by Napoleon III. The troops are armed with modern rifles. Japan also has military schools and an academy similar to that at West Point. In a war the disciplined Japanese armies would seem to be able to easily defeat the much larger but undisciplined hordes that China would hurl against them.

In naval strength there is not a great disparity between the two countries. Each has five armored ships. China has 25 unarmored ships, one armored and 30 unarmored gunboats and 43 torpedo boats. Japan has 24 unarmored ships, 10 unarmored gunboats and 41 torpedo boats. China mounts 537 guns, Japan 631 guns. Doubtless the Japanese navy is superior to that of China for the same reason that its army is.

Senator Voorhes is very ill. The immediate cause of his illness is inflammation of the stomach. This is aggravated by general debility and complete physical exhaustion.

Minister Willis, as the agent of the United States, has recognized the Republic of Hawaii.

The Collateral Inheritance Law.

The full court of the State works slowly, but it has at last rendered a decision on the collateral inheritance tax law, enacted by the last legislature, and the numerous estates that have been hung up so long can now be settled on the basis of the decision.

The decision of the law court is briefly stated in the recapitulation, as follows:

"1. Section 1, of chapter 146 of the laws of 1893, imposing a tax on collateral inheritances, is not a tax upon real and personal estate, within the meaning of Article IX, Sec. 8, of the constitution of Maine, but is an excise, clearly within the constitutional powers of the legislature to impose.

"2. The act is not in conflict with the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States.

"3. The \$500 exemption provided in section 1 of the act is not an exemption from the corpus of the estate, but is an exemption of that sum from each and every legacy or share given or descending to persons within the classes subject to the excise.

The question whether the exemption of \$500 in the first section, is an exemption from the entire estate, or a several exemption of that sum from each portion of the estate passing by will, or descent to persons outside the exempted classes, is raised by the appeal. A careful examination of the statutes satisfies us that the legislature intended the exemption to apply to each taker within the class subject to the duty. The language of section 1 is that "all property" is other than to or for the use of the father," etc., and shall be liable "to a tax of 2½ per cent. of its value above the sum of \$500," etc., and any grantee under a conveyance made during the grantor's life, to take effect after his death, "shall be liable for all such taxes." It is difficult to construe this language to mean other than that such taker, subject to the tax, shall be liable upon the amount received, above \$500. A grantee made liable to "such taxes." What taxes? Plainly, 2½ per cent. upon the amount received in excess of \$500. This construction is greatly aided by the second section which, in dealing with limited estates to the exempted classes, (whether including all or part of decedent's estate) and remainder to the taxable class, provides for an appraisal value of the limited estate, and when that is ascertained, that value, "together with the sum of \$500," is to be deducted from the value of such property, and the remainder becomes subject to the tax or duty. This provision is plainly inconsistent with the claim that the \$500 exemption is to be taken once for all from the corpus of decedent's entire estate. The legislature undoubtedly intended the same rule to apply in both sections."

This decision is in accordance with that of Judge Stevens of the Probate Court, of Kennebec county, rendered some time since.

The Old Kennebec.

Thus early, the schedule of Premiums of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, for its sixty-third annual exhibition, has been issued in pamphlet form, from the office of the *Maine Farmer*. The Fair of this Society will be held on the well known grounds at Readfield, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th. In the event of a storm either day, a postponement will be made to the first pleasant day.

The officers of this Society are: President—R. H. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon. Vice Presidents—J. E. Brainerd, East Wintthrop; J. R. Yeaton, Mt. Vernon; George Keith, Fayette. Secretary—George E. Coleman, Readfield. Treasurer—W. A. Lord, Readfield. Agent and Collector—Chase E. Fogg, Readfield.

Trustees—R. H. Jacobs, ex-officio, Mt. Vernon; M. F. Norcross, Wintthrop; D. B. Savage, Augusta; B. P. Stuart, Bangor; E. H. Kent, Fayette; W. G. Huntington, Readfield.

Programme of the Fair.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 18TH.
10 A. M. Examination of Neat Stock, Sheep and Swine.
1:30 P. M. Trotting, No. 1, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.
2 P. M. Trotting, No. 2, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.
3 P. M. Trotting, No. 3, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19TH.
9 A. M. Examination of Horses and Cattle.
10 A. M. Drawing and Discipline of Horses.
10 A. M. Examination of Articles in the Hall.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 20TH.
10 A. M. Annual Address, by Mr. D. H. Knowlton, Farmington.
1:30 P. M. Trotting, No. 7, Purse \$30 for three year olds. No. 8, Purse \$100, for 2:37 class.
2 P. M. Trotting, No. 9, Purse \$100, for 2:37 class.
3 P. M. Trotting, No. 10, Purse \$100, for 2:37 class.

THURSDAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 18TH.
10 A. M. Trotting, No. 1, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.
2 P. M. Trotting, No. 2, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.
3 P. M. Trotting, No. 3, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.

THURSDAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 18TH.
10 A. M. Trotting, No. 4, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.
2 P. M. Trotting, No. 5, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.
3 P. M. Trotting, No. 6, Purse \$50, for horses that have never trotted for money.

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Augusta's Valuation.

The City Assessors of Augusta, who have been very busy for several months, have just made up a report for the State Assessors, giving the valuation of property in this city.

Total value of live stock, \$128,885, consisting of the following list: Horses, 1137, value \$94,540; 3-year-old colts, 57, value \$4,085; 2-year-olds, 63, value \$2,915; yearlings, 48, value \$1570; cows, 595, value \$17,900; oxen, 30, value \$1320; 2-year-old steers and heifers, 43, value \$655; 2-year-olds, 174, value \$2915; yearlings, 112, value \$795; sheep, 272, value \$500; swine, 173, value \$1,545.

Number of shares of bank stock, 2,970, value \$225,470; trust company stock, 444 shares, value \$44,400; other companies' stock, \$57,800; money at interest, \$328,580; stock in trade, \$341,520; vessel property, \$41,028; logs and lumber, \$30,300; wood and bark, \$2,010; buildings on leased land, \$13,640; total value of earnings, \$36,910; value of musical instruments, \$33,120; furniture, \$62,785. Other property, \$92,108. Railroad property, \$24,690; machinery, \$52,450. Wharf property, \$14,700.

The valuation of the live stock last year was \$3,710 more than this year. The number of shares of bank stock exceeded those of last year by 30, with an increase in value of \$6,001. The trust company stock this year is 356 shares more than last year, and the value increased \$35,000. Other company stock last year was \$1,030 more than this year. The amount of money at interest is \$116,150 more than the previous year. The stock in trade this year exceeds last year by \$23,395. The vessel property this year is \$6,098 less than last year. Logs and lumber fall behind \$6,575. Wood and bark has increased \$4,000. Buildings on leased land amount to \$1,950 more this year than last. The value of carriages has increased \$12,905 over last year. The value of musical instruments has also increased \$3,900 over last year. The value of furniture has decreased \$3,925. The value of machinery has increased \$9125. The value of wharf property has increased \$3,300.

The Increase of Baldness.

It has been estimated, says the *New York Medical Record*, that one-half the adult men of American birth living in our cities are bald headed. The estimate is not exaggerated if it is applied to persons above the age of thirty, and it may be rather under the mark. If, now, it be conceded that one-half of our American business and professional men are bald at the present time, it would be interesting to speculate as to the condition of the heads of their descendants some hundreds of years from now. The probabilities point towards a race of hairless Americans; for baldness is extremely liable to be propagated in the male line, and to appear a little earlier in each generation. The American nation is threatened with the catastrophe of a universal alopecia. The cause is usually imputed to the excessive strain and ceaseless mental and physical activity to which our methods of business and modes of living conduce. From the visitors' gallery of the stock exchange, for example, one views a mob of shining heads, belonging, as a rule, to rather young men.

The much neglected scalp should be thoroughly cleaned at certain intervals. It should be carefully and regularly examined, and, if it be unhealthy, dry, and scurvy, the proper applications should be made to it. The wearing of unventilated hats is one of the greatest sources of failure of nutrition of the hair, and these must be avoided. The beard never falls out because it gets plenty of sunlight and air. These are what the hair of the scalp needs also. Women are less bald than men, because, for one reason, their scalps are better ventilated. In fine, civilization has made the hair-producing organs of the scalp delicate and feeble. They have to be nursed and cared for, or they disappear. Young Americans who do not wish to lose their hair before they are forty, must begin to look after their scalps before they are twenty.

The New England weather service reports for the week: Rain is needed in the vicinity of Eastport and in southern Aroostook county, but for the most part all crops are making extremely good growth. The hay crop is being gathered fast with the bright sunshine; pastures are looking out well. In places the oat crop will be better than was expected a few weeks ago, as they are heading out very well, but in others they are blighting and will not amount to much. The rain and wind on the 24th lodged grain to some extent in Penobscot county. In the vicinity of Caribou in Aroostook county, potatoes are rusting so much, and the crop is not expected to be an average, but further south the tubers are growing fast with no sign of rust. They are reported very fine in Washington county.

It is not often that a man has a farm that produces too much hay, but such is the case, and in Bangor, too. Mr. Sylvanus Jordan, who purchased the Beal farm, was in the Commercial office and wanted to advertise part of his farm for sale. "I can't take care of the crops," said Mr. Jordan. "I never saw a farm that would produce such crops in my life. We shall cut over 400 tons of hay and I have no place to put it. I built a new barn 150 feet long and that is full, and I shall have to stack about 100 tons of hay now. I have about five acres of grain, and I don't know what I shall do with it."

The Trustees of the State Agricultural Society held a meeting in Lewiston, yesterday. The array of new features to be presented the public this year must largely increase the interest and attendance at the Maine State Fair. Out doors and in there will be no lack for entertainment, whether of machinery in operation, new and novel products of the State or genuine attractions provided to please. The grounds under Supt. Estes are in apple order already, and the track declared to be extremely fast. Every item is receiving attention and all will be in readiness when the gates open September 3.

CITY NEWS.

—Dr. W. L. Thompson was able yesterday to ride out into the country.

—Mr. J. Frank Pierce and family are occupying their new cottage at Hammond's Grove.

—The dog killer is abroad, putting an end to the existence of those dogs whose owners haven't taken out a license.

—No more weather reports at present from the Allen whistle. People in this and adjoining towns will miss it.

—The Capital Guards have secured an armory, leasing the hall of the Red Men for two years.

—Green corn is in the market from home gardens. And the ears are well filled.

—Inspectors Bailey and Jones visited the Kennebec county jail, Thursday, and officially pronounced it a safe institution for criminals.

—We learn that Mr. E. Y. Bascome, who for years had charge of the E. C. Allen press rooms, has secured a situation in Boston.

—The alarm from box 51, Tuesday afternoon, was for a small blaze in one of Mr. Cole's tenement houses on Laurel street. It was easily extinguished.

—Henry Jackson, who lives in Stapleton, fell, Monday, down a flight of stairs and received a very severe sprain to the right arm.

—Calantha Lodge, K. of P., installed officers last evening. George W. Heseltine of Gardiner was the installing officer. He is past grand chancellor and acting deputy.

—Miss Eliza Burton, Chestnut street, who died Thursday evening, was the last of the three sisters of the late Joseph Burton, who was so long the accomplished Register of Probate.

—Newell Bernard, while at work on the lower Cony farm, Togus road, Friday, fell in front of a mowing machine cutter and had the back of his head and neck severely injured. It left an ugly gash.

—Ernest Bishop, while at work in the weaver room at the Edwards mill, Friday afternoon, had his left hand jammed between two rollers, tearing the flesh from the back of his hand.

—Ralph Brann, who graduated from the Cony high school this year and gave a fine essay on "Electricity," is now night electrician in the car house of the Waterville & Fairfield Electric Road.

—Remember that Forepaugh and his great combined shows will be here tomorrow (Friday) and bear in mind all the good things that have been said about them.

—The annual meeting of the Augusta Savings Bank was held yesterday. The following Board of Trustees was chosen: W. S. Badger, Joseph H. Manley, Leslie C. Corbitt, Randall Titebott, B. F. Parrott. The Trustees held a meeting and re-elected the old board of officers: W. S. Badger, President; E. C. Dudley, Treasurer.

—Mr. James Briggs is receiving letters from parties who err in supposing he is a dealer in currant and gooseberry bushes. He has no time to answer these letters, but will simply furnish slips to those who apply to him personally at his home on the east side in this city.

—The Republicans held their caucus to nominate candidates for members to the legislature Thursday evening. Capt. Samuel W. Lane and William H. Williams, Esq., were the two nominees. This is Captain Lane's second nomination. The caucus was a very large one, 592 votes being thrown. It was held on the Australian plan.

—An able committee of arrangements for the centennial celebration of the organization of the South Parish Congregational church of this city, which occurs this fall. The exercises will be of a commemorative character. It is expected that a number of memorial windows will be dedicated to other improvements added to the church.

—Trinity Commandery Knights Templar of this city has engaged the American Cadet hall of Portland to accompany it to Boston, in August, 1895, when the commandery will attend the triennial convocation to be held in that city. This band will be remembered by the Augusta people as the one which finely rendered many selections at the laying of the corner stones of the new Masonic temple and Lithgow library building, June 14th. It will be a great day at the "Hub" and probably 30,000 Knights Templar will be in line.

—A frightful runaway occurred Thursday afternoon. Mr. Dana B. Lovejoy, manager of the Woman's Rights Clothing Store, was riding down Rines Hill, when his horse took fright at an electric car. Mr. Lovejoy was thrown out and injured, mostly in the head. He was at once taken to Gay & Parsons' machine shop, a physician called, and his wounds dressed. Two deep gashes were cut in his head, and he was generally shaken up. The horse ran down Rines Hill, up Water street, and was so severely injured that he had to be shot. Mr. Lovejoy is reported recovering from his injuries.

—Having finished repairs on the roof and other portions of the outside of their meeting house, at an expense of \$444, our friends of the First Baptist Church and society propose to go ahead with repairs on the interior, which will cost some \$1200 more. The audience room will be refrescoed (probably by a Boston artist) and painted. The Baptists of the State have by popular subscription raised funds to put in a memorial window for Rev. Joseph Ricker, D. D. Friends of a former abode pastor, Rev. H. V. Dexter, D. D., will put in a memorial window to his memory. Hon. George E. Macomber will put one in for his father, Dea. Macomber; the Sawyer family one for Mr. Eben Sawyer; friends and others one for Dea. Gilbert Pullen, and probably one for Rev. S. G. Sargent and the late Mrs. Philbrook. Work will proceed at once.

Items of Maine News.

The Cabot Manufacturing Company pays a tax of \$9000 in Brunswick.

At Eliot, Sunday's gale destroyed all fruit trees, and the apple crop was damaged upwards of \$1000.

Burglars got in their work at Veade Friday night. The Maine Central station was entered and \$50 taken from a safe.

William P. Draper of New York died of a stroke of paralysis suffered last week.

James P. Hardy of New Vineyard, dropped dead while mowing in the hay field, Monday morning. Cause, heart disease; aged 63.

While the family of J. A. Harriman of Oakland was at the hay field on Tuesday, thieves entered the house and took away \$80 in money.

Mr. Job Collett, a well known and highly respected citizen of Bangor, passed away Thursday. He was born in England.

Miss Annie Lowmyer of Dorchester died of a Boston steamer Sagadahoc, Tuesday night, 24th, aged 41 years. Heart disease was the cause of her death.

Postmasters appointed: Charles E. Bliss, Bangor, vice A. B. Farnham, term expired; Thomas W. H. Downes, South Berwick, vice W. H. Downes.

Cap. John Davis, overseer of the poor in Ellsworth, was stricken with paralysis of one side on Wednesday last week. At last reports he was but slightly improved.

Pravda, the convicted Yarmouth murderer, was discovered Thursday, to have half saved a bar in his cell window in Portland jail. He was put in another cell.

The wild cat that have been wandering about Thordike for several years, have been captured and are now in the hands of the special agent. One of them had to be shot and the other was driven to a barn with other cattle.

Others on Wednesday arrested at Farnsworth, N. H., Frank Thompson of Oakes, aged 23, who broke into a room at the Parker House, Kennebec, and stole a bicycle. The wheel was recovered.

At about 9 o'clock A. M., Monday, Henry Wilbur entered the house of Washington Smith on the Cashman road in Bowdoinham, and taking \$20 from him, he fled with the money. Mr. Smith's sleeping room, made his escape.

The condition of ex-Gov. Garcelon of Lewiston, who has been confined to the house for more than a week, from the result of a runaway accident, continues to improve. He is able to be up, but it is feared that he will never get out again.

Alice Fox, the 12-year-old daughter of Dr. Grasse Fox, died Thursday night, at Bar Harbor, of appendicitis. She had been ill only since Wednesday morning.

Dr. Benson Banton of Waterville, Ia., was found dead in bed, Friday morning, at the home of his brother, William Banton of Bangor, where he was visiting. His age was 93 years. He leaves a wife and several children.

A man who gave his name as Dr. Penney, was found dead in a room at the Elm House, on Emerson street, Haverhill, Mass., Saturday noon. Penney claimed to be from Kittery Junction and intended to practice in Haverhill. Death was due to apoplexy.

J. C. Fuller's store at Canton village was broken into Tuesday night, 24th. The thieves gained an entrance by breaking the glass in the side door. They broke open the money drawer, but secured only a few coppers. The amount of goods taken was small. They carried away the keys to the store.

The Washington county railroad company, in the meeting at Machias, Thursday, organized a new board of directors. Mr. Curran, George A. Murchie, Noel B. Nutt, Gleason N. Campbell and Austin F. Kingsley, directors. Mr. Curran was elected president, Mr. Murchie clerk, and Mr. Nutt treasurer.

An important business change is reported from East Wilton. The Moosehead woolen mill, owned and run several years by Mr. Franklin J. Clark, has been purchased and will hereafter be run by a new company, in which Mr. Clark will be a stockholder. The mill will soon be re-opened and the manufacture of cassimere resumed.

Mr. Kate Jones has given to the town of Norway the public library building and the collection of books. This will be the first library in Norway. The lot near the Elm house, as there is a tenement in the library nearly self-supporting. This gift was in accordance with the wishes of the late L. Ellen Frost, who was Mrs. Jones's only sister.

Sawyer & Damon, newsdealers at Bar Harbor, shut up shop and left town, Tuesday. It is alleged that they left a number of unpaid bills behind. The chief of police notified the Ellsworth authorities and the men were arrested by the sheriff. The same parties were arrested last week for breach of contract but were released.

A shooting affair occurred at Presque Isle, about 11 o'clock, A. M., Saturday. Mrs. Helen Cross shot Daniel McNeil of Miramichi, N. B., an employee on the construction of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad. The weapon was a 28 bull dog revolver. The bullet entered two and a half inches above and one inch to the right of the heart. McNeil is alive, but the doctors say he cannot live.

The 15th Maine Regimental Association "re-unites" at Long Island, Portland harbor, Wednesday, September 12, continuing three days, more or less, according to the wishes of the members. An athletic programme of exercises will be arranged for Thursday. The usual railroad and steamboat rates are observed at the hotels and boarding houses on Long Island.

A heavy thunder shower, accompanied by wind and hail, passed over West Harpswell Wednesday night. The lightning was vivid and the thunder terrific. Serious damage was done in that part of the town. One apple tree belonging to Daniel Merriman was blown over near the road, and corn was broken down. The chimney was blown from William Gatchell's house. The shower was the worst they have had for some years.

As Mr. S. E. Warren of West Baldwin was returning Wednesday night, from East Sebago, a person suddenly jumped from the bushes beside the road and attempted to shoot the horse. Mr. Warren, just before met a man who used a pretty harsh language to him, and he happened to be on the look out for a horse head Mr. Warren used the whip and raised the horse in such a manner that the carriage knocked the highwayman down. Mr. Warren was somewhat alarmed, but when the unknown person discharged two chambers of a revolver at him, he heard the bullets whistle past his carriage, it is needless to say that he was in a great hurry to get home. About a mile further on, Mr.

Dyspepsia Cured

"My wife has been a great sufferer with dyspepsia for over four years. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have perfectly cured her. At times the lightest food would distress her terribly. She could not sleep well at night and she said no one could tell how badly she felt. She was also troubled with sick headaches. She had tried different kinds of medicine, but none did her any good. At last Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and she took one bottle and she is now perfectly well. She is not now troubled with sick headaches."

Mr. Otis Merritt one bottle did her so much good that she took two more and now she is perfectly well. She is not now troubled with sick headaches."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

With any sick headache or bad feeling, can eat and sleep well. To Hood's Sarsaparilla is recommended by Dr. J. A. Harriman, Portland, Me.

Hood's Pills cure headache and indigestion.

Warren was again ordered to "hold up" by another unknown, but he only plied the lash more furiously than before, and again escaped. The highwayman who attempted to hold up Mr. Warren are supposed to be tramps.

Particulars have been received in Bangor of the death in Oakland, Cal., of Engineer Samuel C. Clark, a native of Stetson, Penobscot county, Me., a son of the late Thomas Clark of that town. He was killed July 11th by the wrecking of his train near Sacramento, strikers having loosened a rail, thus throwing his engine over a trestle into a slough where he was found under his engine two days later. July 3d he was chosen to take out a train from Sacramento, but was prevented by the strikers, though guarded by United States marshals and deputies. The strikers started the engine, and a stone striking him on the hip, yet "Clark did not turn his head." They cut his train, ran the cars back into the yard, pulled his fireman from the engine and kicked and beat him. This was the last he saw of him. A train of cars of Sacramento till July 11, when at his request he was placed on the engine. The effort was successful only to meet his horrible fate about three miles out and carry to his death as brave, true and noble a man as ever lived with his hand upon the throttle of an engine.

An event occurred Wednesday that spoiled the excursion business from Richmond the present season. The Richmond band started on an excursion, for Heron Island, on the steamer Winona, Capt. G. A. Low of the Eastern Steamship Co., Bath. There were about 125 in the party; the weather was good and a delightful time was anticipated. When the narrow, above Bath, was reached, an "Winslow's" ledge showed up ahead, dividing the two channels, the band was playing and everyone was enjoying the music and the sail. The pilot had decided to take the eastern passage, when the steamer struck a rock with a terrific shock. The people shouted and screamed, steam pipes were burst, enveloping everything in hot steam, the boat careened till it was thought she would capsize and everyone was terrified. In a moment it was seen that a man was overboard, and it proved to be George Hatch of Richmond, a telegraph operator and agent at Forest Hill, Mass. Settles and life preservers were thrown to him and brave Kate Kennedy jumped overboard to the rescue. The swift current bore Hatch away from the boat and he struck out for the shore. The distance was too great, he succumbed as he was by his clothes, and although he was an expert swimmer, he soon sank. He was about twenty years of age, and a fine young man in every respect. The body was found on Saturday, off the Woolwich shore, half a mile from where he sank. All the rest of the passengers were landed in safety.

THE MAINE FARMER.

The democratic first district convention was held in Portland, Wednesday, with 224 delegates. Dr. S. C. Gordon of Portland, presided. Hon. John W. Deering was nominated by acclamation for representative to Congress. Strong resolutions were passed approving the course of President Cleveland on the tariff question.

The democratic fourth district committee met at Dover last week, and nominated A. L. Simpson, Esq., of Bangor, as representative to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John B. Madigan, Esq.

The name of the daughter of the Archduke of Austria, is Maria Immacolata Caroline Margaretha Blanca Leopoldine Beatrix Ann Josefina Rafaela Camilla Stanislaus Ignaz Hieronymous Camilla Katharina Petra Caecilia. For short, she is called "Mari."

Jack Hennessey, who was indicted for the larceny of a team by the grand jury at Alfred, 18 months ago, and who has been evading the officers since, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Hurd at Berwick Monday night. He was taken to Alfred jail.

On Friday lightning struck a prison in Allentown, Pa. One prisoner was struck and the others felt more frightened than Paul and Silas' companions on a certain occasion.

James H. Hardy of New Vineyard dropped dead while mowing in the hay field, Monday. His death was caused by heart disease. He was aged 63.

That Old Saw

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Baker's Kidney Pills

Baker's Kidney Pills

Baker's Kidney Pills

Baker's Kidney Pills

Baker's Kidney Pills

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The American Institute.

The question of the location of the next meeting of the American Institute of Instruction is already exciting no little interest in educational circles. A society that calls together so many hundred teachers and can place on its programme a list of speakers like the one found at the Bethlehem meeting, a list that cannot be duplicated in this country, including as it did Pres. Elliott of Harvard, Pres. Tucker of Dartmouth, Pres. Gates of Amherst, Dr. Hill, Superintendent of Schools of Massachusetts, Pres. Stanley Hall of Clark University of Worcester, Pres. Whitman of Colby, Dr. Sedgewick of Massachusetts School of Technology and Pres. Smith of Trinity, necessarily makes the matter of the place of assembling one of no small importance. Being the oldest and in many senses the leading educational association in the Union, its meetings are attended by representatives from many of the States.

For sixty-five years the Institute has included in its membership the foremost educators and thinkers of this country and consequently it has had a large share in shaping our educational progress and thought. For these among other reasons the location of these gatherings has become a matter of considerable rivalry.

As Maine has not had the Institute for some years, and as its president, Supt. W. W. Stetson, of Auburn, is a Maine man, the sentiment is gaining ground that our State should be awarded the honor of the next meeting.

Pres. Stetson is making arrangements to visit the several available towns in the State and make a personal examination of their attractions and facilities for entertaining the Institute. Among the places that are under consideration, Portland, Old Orchard and Bar Harbor are the most popular. Several other well known resorts in the other New England States are also being urged.

Y. P. S. C. E. State Convention.

Following is the programme to be observed at Lewiston:

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

Praise service. Rev. F. M. Lamb.

Greetings: City of Lewiston. His Honor Mayor Noble.

Endeavors of Lewiston and Auburn. C. O. Merrill.

Lewiston churches. Rev. J. S. Williams.

Response. Rev. Charles A. T. D. D.

Report of C. E. cottage at Good Will Farm. Rev. G. W. Hinckley.

Address. "Christian Endeavor and Missions." Rev. J. S. Williams.

Reception. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

Devotional service. Rev. A. L. Struthers.

Open parliament. "Committees at Work." V. R. Foss.

Convention sermon. Harold Hayes.

"C. E. and Citizenship." The Committee.

"The Corresponding Secretary's Duties and Privileges." Miss C. B. Bickford.

"Non-interference in Missions." Emily W. Milliken.

"And Remedy." Mrs. C. E. Cate.

The Right Arm of the Church. Christian Endeavor.

Address. Miss Charlotte F. Berry.

Pastor's Period. Rev. C. E. Cate.

"Contagious Christianity." Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

Devotional service. Rev. C. E. Dickinson, Berkeley Temple.

Address. Miss Flora B. Berry.

The Social Union and the Local Society. The Local.

Question Box. Business Session.

Reports of Committees. Election of officers.

Address. Rev. Smith Baker, D. D.

Closing service.

Obituary.

Mrs. Susan B. Averill, wife of J. E. Averill, was born in Charlotte, July 21st, 1820, and died in Cooper, July 25th, 1894. Early in life she was converted and entered upon the duties of a consistent christian. She continued her church witnessing to God's goodness and praising him as the one that doeth all things well.

Heavy Fire in Washington—A Former Belgrade Man's Loss.

George W. Knox's immense warehouse and stables at Second and B streets, northwest, Washington, occupying half a block, were destroyed by fire, Wednesday morning. The loss reaches \$300,000.

Over 150 horses, which were on the second and third floors of the four-story brick stables, perished in the flames. The Adams Express Company's stables, adjoining the Knox buildings on the west, were also burned. Over 200 horses, that were in the stable on the first floor, were safely taken out. While this was being done, the three-story structure in the rear of the Adams' stables and the second story on the front part, containing many tons of hay, were burning fiercely. The entire minutes later a general alarm was turned in, and in five minutes more the entire fire department of the city was on hand. Nothing was saved from the Knox building. All of his heavy transfer wagons, 30 or more, each worth \$600, were destroyed. All of his horses were burned. The storage department was also burned, and three firemen lost their lives during the conflagration. The Knox Company had an insurance of about \$75,000.

George W. Knox is a native of Belgrade, in this country, who with his brother went to Washington many years ago, and established the transportation business, which has been phenomenally successful. Mr. Knox is a marked man, fully as wonderful in his particular field of operations as was Mr. E. C. Allen in his. They have shown what farmers' sons can do, and the stuff they are made out of. The concern will soon arise from its ashes.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold Process; do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; any one will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any of your readers, for eighteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.

Mrs. Wm. Baird, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.

While Mrs. Sally Abbot of Shapleigh, who is 90 years old, was visiting recently at Dea. James Seward's in Springvale, a company of nine persons representing four generations were gathered one evening around the tea table. Beside the youngest one of the party, a little miss of seven months, were her mother, grandmother, two great grandmothers, a great grandfather, two great aunts, and a great great aunt. Mrs. Abbot enjoys good health and is in possession of all her faculties.

E. F. Conant, Esq., of Temple, says he saw a handsome buck deer in his pasture with his cattle Tuesday; and soon after this a large gray wolf ran across the field into the woods. Mr. Conant says wolves are increasing in number in the county, and the legislature should offer a bounty for their extermination. A large number of his flock of lambs have been killed the past season, he says, by wolves—not by dogs or bears.

Hon. Chas. A. Pillsbury—the miller king of Minneapolis—together with his wife and family, have been for the past few days the guests of ex-Mayor Chapman at "The Towers," Diamond Island. Saturday a complimentary dinner was given him by Mr. Chapman at the Ottawa. Mr. Pillsbury, who has been visiting there for his first time, expressed himself as charmed with the capacity of Portland harbor and the beauties of Casco Bay.

The new Eastport public library was formally dedicated Monday. Remarks were made by Judge McLauren and Gen. Leavitt and an address was delivered by W. H. Kilby, Eastport's historian. It is a handsome brick structure, and was presented to the city by Frank Peavey, a former Eastport boy, but now a wealthy grain merchant of Minneapolis, and cost fifteen thousand dollars.

Commencing August 1st, the Kennebec Steamboat Company will sell round trip tickets to Boston and return at reduced prices, tickets "good for the remainder of the season; and until Sept. 15th, the steamers "Kennebec" and "Sagadahoc" will leave Gardiner at 3.15, instead of 3, which accommodation we think will be appreciated by those who wish to connect with the steamers via Jewett's train.

The twenty-third annual reunion of the First Maine Cavalry Association will be held at Skowhegan Thursday, August 9, rain or shine. A banquet will be given the members of the association and their ladies on the evening of the 8th at Hotel Heselon.

Flour has been pretty low for some time past, but as wheat was down to less than 52 cents the other day, which is 15 cents less than it was a year ago, does not seem to be any danger of flour costing any more for some time than it has.

In spite of the dull times, the Shaw Business and Shorthand College of Portland has succeeded in enrolling 408 students during the past school year—an increase of 5 per cent. Send for free catalogue.

The West Waldo Agricultural Society offer a most attractive series of races August 8, next Wednesday; a 250 class \$80; 240 class \$100; and 230, \$133, with five per cent. entry fee.

George Nichols is one of industry's smart old men. He is eighty-nine years old, and recently he was seen in the field raking hay, and he has but one hand to work with at that.

The Bank of England, the largest banking institution in the world, which is called "The old lady of Threadneedle street," is two hundred years old.

General A. J. Pleasanton, originator of the blue glass crane, is dead.

GRANGE NEWS AND NOTES.

Grange Field Day at Hayden Lake. The following very attractive programme has been arranged for the two days' Grange picnic at Hayden Lake, next Tuesday and Wednesday. Thousands of patrons should gather in this beautiful spot to listen to these noted speakers.

Address of Welcome. By W. D. Hayden. SONG BY THE CHORUS. The meeting will be addressed by the following distinguished patrons: Hon. Alpha Mosser, Worthy Lecturer of National Grange; Hon. Edward Wiggins, Worthy Master of Maine State Grange; President Harris, of Maine State College; Prof. W. W. Stetson, Secretary of Maine Board of Agriculture.

In addition to the above: Ed. Millay, Sisters Hall and Sailer, Sister Mary Bowman, Woodbridge Green, Maine State Grange.

SONG BY THE CHORUS. Select Reading. Sister Lizzie Day, Sister J. J. Lander, Sister Ellen L. Goodwin, J. F. Houghton, Nettie R. Bonini, Sister Anna Strickland, J. P. Longley, Sister Annie Strickland, Sister L. H. Bownorth, Sister L. A. Jones, L. F. Butler.

Kennebec Pomona Grange. Prof. W. W. Stetson, State Lecturer, will be one of the speakers at the grove meeting at Cliff brook, Aug. 8th, and State Master, Hon. Edward Wiggins is also expected. Teams will be in readiness on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train to carry passengers to the grove. Winthrop and Readfield Granges are to furnish beans and coffee, and patrons are to bring their lunch baskets.

C. A. MACE, Sec'y.

The following resolutions were passed by Starks Grange No. 75:

Resolved, That the family of Brother Fletcher have our sincere sympathy, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be sent them, and a copy of the same placed in the hands of the family.

Resolved, That in his discharge of the various trusts committed to him he has left an example of steadfastness to prime well worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That the family of Brother Fletcher have our sincere sympathy, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be sent them, and a copy of the same placed in the hands of the family.

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Communications.

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as have have mostly been in localities where the Northern or Western spirit was infused. It has not the fertile prairies of the West, but, nevertheless, it has sent no Coxeyites to Washington, as yet. New York State has lately instituted compulsory education, and she is now proposing compulsory arbitration. She expects, it is evident, to educate her sons still further away from the farms, and she is preparing for the natural result—strikes and arbitration. During all this time the masses become more and more dissatisfied, and capital and labor are put in conflict as the scapegoats of the sins of educators, and not of their own.

Sykesville, Md.

